REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,159.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 3rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leave Negrapatam	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore	7	„ Manlapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Coconada	20
„ Calicut	8	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	8	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Cochin	9	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Alleppy	9	„ False Point	23
„ Tuticorin	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	25
„ Colombo	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the above dates or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleppo, Padang, and Macassar, by Steamers despatched by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 6 P.M.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSHIRE	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Lingah	24
„ Gwader	8	„ Bushire	24
„ Jask	10	„ Lingah	28
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Lingah	13		May.
„ Bushire	15	„ Muscat	7
„ Feo	17	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSHIRE	18	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875 at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 79 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doney, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 3rd April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Barnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	22	8	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.

To leave 12th April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
KASHGAR	G. J. Rabot	2809	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Bennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	to Let	3178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				MAY.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenwick	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2809	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillison, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Aden and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain S. D. Fhallard, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	3277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	404	INDIA	2290	500
ANGOLA	2203	400	ITALIA	2483	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	1031	424
BOLIVIA	4060	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	2155	424	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	2297	1042	SCOTIA	1104	150
CASTALIA	2761	424	SARDONIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	3698	1042	SERVIA	2447	424
LORIA	1039	90	SYRIA	1033	424
ILLYRIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ITALIA	4063	1120	VICTORIA	2242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	...or Rs. 550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„ European Servants	...Rs. 300
„ Native Servants	... „ 150
„ Adults to Aden	... „ 2 0
„ „ to Suez	... „ 250
„ „ to Malta	... „ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 20th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 6	£14-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-2

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 3 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd „	„ 3 0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs , one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL PLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Srewerdun.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class Fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles with a good road the whole way.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 5th April next, the Steamer to Dasgaum will leave Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M. instead of 7-45 A.M. as at present.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medow Street, Bombay, 31st March 1875.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	200

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board for passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, and S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched respectively abo t the 10th and 27th April. They have excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers with Saloon on deck, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 20th April.)

THE well-known and favorite steamer TYNEMOUTH, 2,309 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade) 1,297 Tons net Register, 1,250 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 20th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between Suez and Liverpool, via the new Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possible be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the ventilating shafts along the saloon deck, which lead to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, thereof re, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c.s, &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, or spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares are as follows :—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200
Children according to Age.	

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co,
Agents.

S.S. "HISTORIAN" FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the arrival of this Steamer, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to send off boats forthwith to receive their respective goods as fast as can be hand.

Capt-in Wallace will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the Steamer's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 31st March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SIXTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6'0, being the SIXTY-NINTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the THIRTY SEVENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES 3 Lacs, and also RUPEES 2,624, being the THIRD INSTALMENT, on account of the TULSI LOAN of 4 LACS, aggregating RUPEES 43,0'4.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1875.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000	93 0
No. 2 Do.	„	60 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„	70 0
No. 3 C GARS do.	„	40 0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLES'	per 1,000	13 8
DAWSON'S	„	14 0
THOMSON'S	„	14 0
DINDIGULS	„	16 0
HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each	„	4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 250	4 12
BABINGTON'S	„	4 0
HAVANNAH	„	5 8
OFFICE	„ 100	1 6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEER-LESS"	per box of 100	2 8
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS"	„ „	2 8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS'S CELE RATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.		
BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per tin	1 0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes	per lb.	1 8
GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO	per lb.	2 8
CAVENDISH TOBACCO	„	1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE GLASS-BLOWERS
WILL RE-OPEN AT THE
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd and 3rd April 1875. Also on SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

At each exhibition a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of works of Art made of glass, valued Rs. 50, and a large number of other prizes will be given away.

Admission Rs. 1 and 8 annas. Children ½ price to hall only. Doors open as 8-30 commences at 9. Trams after each exhibition. On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate Centre-race for ladies.

D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.
SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERIE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the conveyance of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,386 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Revd. A. N. SOMERVILLE will hold DIVINE SERVICE on board the Bark SEMIRAMIS, off the Custom House Bunder, on TUESDAY April 4th, at 10 30 A.M. All hands are invited to come.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4TH to the 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, instant, at 2 o'clock for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts made up to 31st March 1875.

II. To elect Directors.

III. To appoint two Auditor's and to fix their remuneration

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

THE Only Few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN :—

THE ROSE COTTAGE.
CAPERA HOUSE.
THE WELL KNOWN SCOTT'S BUNGALOW.
MALDONGA HOUSE.
KEET SAKE.
HILL HOUSE.
CAMP COTTAGE.
WILDERNESS.

For Rents, Plans, Lists of Furniture and other particulars. Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening :—

FRIDAY, 2nd April, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA.
On SATURDAY, 3rd April, to English-speaking Natives, in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, KHETWADY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M., in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, an Address to Children will be delivered by Mr. SOMERVILLE.

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held on the above days, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, from 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., at which Mr. SOMERVILLE will preside.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will give a Lecture to Young Men in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the Evening of MONDAY the 5th instant, at 8 P.M. Subject—"THE FIERY FURNACE." Tick ts for Admission may be obtained on application at the Tract Society's Depôt, Esplanade.

The Hymns to be sung at these Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

N.B.—Mr. Somerville will hold a Farewell Meeting, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts	Rs. 10	Pints	Rs. 5 8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend)
Eradicates Mange on
HORSES,
DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other Pachydermatous Animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Strong Deccan PONY 5 years, sound, and quiet in Saddle and Harness. Price Rs. 100 Addre-s OMEGA, care of this Paper.

WANTED, to BORROW an Engine six Horse Power for a month or six weeks. Apply to "W." care of this Paper, stating particulars and rent required.

A LADY proceeding to England shortly, would be glad to take charge of One or Two children. Address R. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S
PRIME MADURAS Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
PRINCIPES,
REG

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st APRIL, 1875.

No actual change has taken place in the position of the Liverpool Cotton Market. Yesterday's closing report gave the tone as steady, sales 14,000 bales; and this morning's opening message is a repetition of it—steady, probable sales 14,000 bales, imports 11,000. The American receipts continue small even for the season, and although the leading influence now is the amount of Cotton offering in Liverpool, small receipts naturally lend some additional strength. The comparisons to date are :—

	1875.	1874	1873
Five days' receipts	29,000	43,000	33,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	20,000	23,000	18,000
Total rects since 1st Sept...3,170,000	2,403,000	3,040,000	
„ Exports to U. K. do...1,387,000	1,387,000	1,295,000	

Consols continue unchanged at 92¼; French **Rentes** at 102½; Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz. Both Gold and Exchange on London in New York had declined a half per cent. yesterday, the respective quotations being 114½ and 483½.

STERLING Exchange has undergone a decided reaction to-day, rates all round showing a fall of ¼ per cent. There has been nothing of a special character to account for the movement beyond the inherent weakness we noticed yesterday. Of private paper there are almost no sellers, shippers of Cotton having apparently more than provided for their immediate wants in anticipation, and unless the Banks are prepared to keep almost entirely out of the market as buyers, it is evident that rates must lose the late advance, if not more. In some quarters there is evidently great reluctance in accepting the possibility of a decline, the mere fact of this being the busy season irrespective altogether of the actual surroundings, being sufficient grounds apparently on which to base their expectations of high exchange. Short of an entire revolution in the position, however, either high exchange or dearer money becomes most improbable when carefully considered. Silver has been pushed into the country beyond legitimate requirements until the ultimate value of the Rupee has become most difficult to estimate, but it is probably not going much out of the way to anticipate 1s 9¼d in the monsoon. Meantime the Council drafts alone are sufficient to finance three-fifths of the Cotton exports up to the end of June, and although the Presidency Banks for their own profit will most likely do their utmost to keep up rates of discount, the open market does not now, nor is it likely to respond.

To day's quotations in London are :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 10 3/32	...per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...1s 10¾	„
Credits	3 months' sight...1s 10 15/32	„ (to banks
Do.	3 months' sight...1s 10 3/4	„ (to houses
Documents	3 months' sight...1s 10 17/32	„

Rates on Calcutta are steadier with no sellers at yesterday's quotations. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry has been very active, and an advance of quite a half per cent. has taken place.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm, and Spinning property is again higher. Other shares are unaltered.

COTTON has been decidedly quiet to-day, and in some instances a decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place. In Ginned Broach quite a collapse has ensued on the completion of the March shipments, and a fall of fully Rs. 10 per candy from the highest point must be noted. The receipts for the five days are now 53,300 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are irregular, £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 being, however, the current rates. By sail £ 2 or iron vessels, and £1-15 0 to £1-17-6 by wooden vessels are the current figures.

PIECE GOODS are quite unaltered in position, the market being quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Semi value paid up.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
109,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	722½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
80,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,00[illegible]	2,85[illegible]	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2 000	1,100	50 dc	Albert Co, Kurrachee.....	650
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	2 0p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
155	80	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	500
250	5,00	all	100p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
430	1,500	all	72½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	130
800	1,250	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
800	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
262	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,050
180	9,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,700
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
800	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Framji Press Co	425
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
600	2,000	800	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L.	1 500
120	...	1,80	160 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,200
3 0	5 0	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	500
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	475
100	100	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Vin. Col. Gin & Press Co	1,000
850	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all[illegible]	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,950
300	1,000	900	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,190
2476	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.....	200
800	1,000	700	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,500	2,500	all	10 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning...	1,320
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,120
1,400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
780	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,190
.....	.....	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,210
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,190
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
4,000	625	all	60*	Oriental	715
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	735
10	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sconderdas Spinning.....	1,100
800	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£1	21[illegible]	5 p.c.	G.I.P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	24[illegible]
.....	£20	21 3 14	0 do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£10	63 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£12	20 6 15	do.	Do. New £12 Shares ..	223

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	8*	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
7,500	100	all	...	Vrore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,100
6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
600	500	300	17 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
5,250	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	500	all	7 p. c	Thresher & Co	300
.....	250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Cessation		
.....	20	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	2	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ..	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ATLANTIC, 923 tons, Captain B. Swanson sailed yesterday for Reval, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,163 bales cotton.

THE S. S. NORTH TYNE, 754 tons, Captain A. Wardlaw, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,230 bales cotton, and 300 cwts. gingelly seed.

THE BARQUE ENIGMA, 649 tons, Captain J. M. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 943 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain John Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, with a cargo of 1,740 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain T. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. Morley, ten Native first class and two hundred deck passengers.

THE S. S. LINDA, 862 tons, Captain A. Balls, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, (February 19th) calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,395 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Brown and Co.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, 1,262 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbet, arrived in harbour on the 31st instant from Jeddah, (March 14th), calling at Hoodoeda, Aden, and Sheler, with a general cargo, and six hundred and seventy Pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

THE S.S. OGRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and eighteen deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Curruchund Premchund, and twenty servants, and two hundred and twelve deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Teviot (s)	Nisbet	Jeddah, Mar 14.
	Ogrun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch Mar 28.
Ap. 1	Linda (s)	Bass	Newcastle, Feb 19.
	Phlox (s)	Jones	Goa, Mar 30.
	Salsette	Mackay.....	Greenock.
	Enigman	Turner	Liverpool, Nov 1.
	Mic Mac	Wilson	Sunderland, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa &c.
	Ogrun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch &c.
	North Tyne (s) ...	Wardlaw	Barcelona.
	Atlantic (s).....	Swanson	Reval.

The Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin & Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kong Sverre, to London.
Steamer Golconda, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Phlox, to M Coast.
Ship Hirickdale, to Liverpo.l.
Ship Winona, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
28	Meinam (s)	Galle.
29	Malwa (s)	Calcutta.
	Rajpootana(s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
29	Rajpootana (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Y. dds, s, 5 cases matches, F Ahmed.
Timor s, 500 bundles hoop iron, L Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope s, 1 cask claret, Rogers & Co.
Yeddo s, 6 boxes tin plates, E Nowbroj ; 20 cases matches, V Dewjee ; 100 casks gin, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
North Tyne s, 26 cases matches, A. Woodkhan.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rainton s, 60 cases sulphuric acid, M. Manackjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, L. Sibille & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 200 cases brandy, The L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Hahneman, 10 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mary Scrimzeor, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Cape Verde, 3,200 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co ; 400 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Helen Scott, 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co,
Khersonese, 195 cwts linseed, Remington & Co.
Charlotte Crcom, 721 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Silver Diamond, 150 bales cotton, N Monanjee & Co.
Beans Uamba, 300 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Staffa, 600 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Caledonian s, 5411 cwts linseed, Mooljee Goculdass ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Remington & Co ; 31 bales cotton, Vithuldass Goorjee ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 102 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.
Acton s, 6561 cwts myrabollams, Rumcherdas Tribocdass ; 36 bales wool, Mooraljee Ludha ; 67 bales wool, Ladhabhoy Khakey ; 51 bales wool, Ebram Neordin and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Rumcherdas Veejeevundass ; 88 bales cotton, Monarjee Narroondass ; 26 cwts hemp, C Mathooss.
Farina s, 225 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jetha ; 2021 cwts myrabollams, Fazul Mahomed Dawa ; 300 cwts linseed, Dewjee Bhoorse & Co ; 20 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria ; 64 bales cotton, Vithuldass Gorjee ; 100 bales cotton, S L Mensghton ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Manockjee and Co.
Yeddo s, 25 bales hemp and 110 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kong Sverre s, 10 cases shawls, M Meolchund.
St George, s, 30 cwts hemp, H N Mody & Co.
Hutton s, 1050 cwts hemp, Mathoocrdass Nathoo.
Prince Solly Kolf s, 85 cwts M of P shells, 54 lbs T Shells, R Allyreas ; 75 cwts blood stones and 6 cwts cambay cotone, C Dawood ; 3 bundles carpet, Punnett and Co ; 3000 cwts linseed Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Africana, 22½ cwts mustard seed, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Cortett, 400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Octavia, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co,
Rainton s, 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Royal Wells s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 201 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 2 0 bales cotton, E Latham & Co ; 20 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 50 bales cotton, V Brothers, 100 bales cotton, S Hebarr & Co.
Mendi s, 250 bags coffee, B I S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kingston s, 1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s, 6 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 40 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co ; 50 chests opium, J Peerbhoy ; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 180 cwts sumatia stone, T Hormuz ; 34 chests fennel seed, and 68 cwts carraway seed, D Mahamed 19 bales cotton, N Nusserwanjee 15 balesTwist, H A Noormahomed 2 cases P feathers, M Fazul.

HIGH COURT.—2ND APRIL.

(Appeals before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent Kt.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

264 73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Gocullas Madhowjee v Abdo la Bhadahboy—J C Cama.
810-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Luxmibai widow v Premjee Isser and others—J Gopal.
803-73—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim and others v Macanjee Manning—Rimington Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

212-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—Moorarrao Ramchundersee v Dinanath Muckoonjee and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

825-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Nutrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S.
260-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Boopjee—Jefferson and F.
925-74—Crawford and F—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.
266-74—Prescd and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.
309-74—In person—Munguljee Vaibjee and another v Jehangirshaw Erutshaw—Ardaseer F.
700-71—Shapurji and T—Jumnadass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdul bin Salem—Macfarlane and S.
317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukaram Pandit v Anundrow Vinnack and another—M M Munshi.
272-74—Hearn C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Trikomjee Welljee and Co.—Shamrao.
339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ahubai widow of Osman v Ballabai widow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Neemuch, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March 1875, Sub-Conductor William Wilson of the Ordnance Department, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First charge.—Disgraceful conduct in having, at Neemuch, on or about the 23rd day of January 1875, in his office in he Ordnance Department, received and fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees (220) two hundred and twenty, being the price of (20) twenty hundred weight or thereabouts of lead, old, the property of Government, which had been sold to Goolam Alli. Borah, and Nugger Alli, Borah, residents of the Sudder Bazaar, Neemuch, on the same date, he, Sub-Conductor William Wilson well knowing at the time that there was no authority for selling the aforesaid Government Lead.

Second charge.—Disgraceful conduct of a fraudulent nature, in having, at Neemuch, on or about the 23rd day of January 1875, signed one or more pass notes for three carts of Government Lead to be passed out of the Arsenal gate ; he, Sub-Conductor William Wilson, well knowing at the time that no Government Lead had been sold by auction held in the Arsenal on the 21st January 1875, and that there was no authority for Government Lead to be taken out of the Arsenal.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Sub-Conductor William Wilson, of the Ordnance Department is not guilty of the first charge ; not guilty of the second charge.

(Sd.) J. C. GRAVES, Colonel,
Commandant, 3rd Light Cavalry,
President, European Court-Martial.

Neemuch, 8th March 1875.

CONFIRMED.

(Sd.) C. STAVELEY, Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

23rd March 1875.

The prisoner will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Williamson, Lieut C.I, Bengal 20th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, fr m Mean Meer.
Main, Lieut, Bengal 22nd Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Shahjumpore.
Tapilton, Captain, Bengal 92nd Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 1.

Simpson, Lieut, Bengal 100th Regt, on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Pughe, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 31.

Boulter, Vet Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Mhow.

APRIL 1.

Ewing, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.
Hammond, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.
Sullivan, Lieut, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.
Hawley, Lieut-Col, Beng.l 1/14th Regt, on leave, to England.
Cruickshank, Captain, Bombay R Eon duty, to Ahmedabad.
Drummond, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Williamson, Lieut-Col, Bengal 26th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Mills, Surg-Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st March 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
25 h Regt N L I—Maj J H Drummond, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Under instructions from Government a Special Committee, composed as under, will assemble to consider a subject which will be laid before it by the Adjt Genl of the Army.

President—Maj Genl R W B Bell, R E, Deputy Engr, Central Division.

Members—Col J Worgan, R A, Insp r Genl of Ordnance and Magazines and Col T T Haggard, R A, Supt, Gunpowder Factory.

The time and place of assembly will be fixed by the President.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence :—

106th Regt N L I—Surgn Maj T Murray, from date of departure, for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps—Capt M M Carpendale, 2nd in Comd, 2nd Bind Horse, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ordnance Dept—Lieut P Walsh (Actg Depy Comsy) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G G O No 737 of 1872 :—

Depy Surgn-Genl J M S Fogo, British Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Asst Comry and Honorary Lieut P Walsh, Ordnance Dept.

Capt D McNeill, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor M Maloney, P W Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt T H Campbell, Mad Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Maj J O Travers, 17th Foot, Staff Bengal Army, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure after the 15th April next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj C E Fisher, S C Depy Sctlement Officer, Sind

The services of Cap. t F J Mortimer, R A, having been placed at the disposal of Government, that Officer is appointed to act as third cla s Comsy of Ordnance, and will take charge of the Arsenal at Aden.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut-Col A A Bayly, R A first class Comsy of Ordnance, on the 22nd instant, the following temporary reversions are ordered in the Ordnance Dept :—

Capt H M Burgess, third class (Actg second class) Comsy of Ordnance, to revert to third class Comsy of Ordnance.

Capt F W M Spring, R A, second class (Actg first class) Comsy of Ordnance, to revert to second class Comsy of Ordnance.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the RI Engrs are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the P W Dept :—

Lieut H D Oliver, R E, Lieut W H Bowyer R E, Lieut C L Young, R E, Lieut G Davidson, R E, Lieut W J Lister, R E, and Lieut G W Sullivan, R E.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on me li al certificate, under Rule 9 of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col W G Mainwaring, S C, Commandant, 30th Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles).

The unde mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieut, W H Alexander, SC, Comdt, 1st Regt Sind Horse.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave on medical certificat for the periods specified :—

Capt J M Heath, 3 months ; Maj C J Archer-on, 6 months ; Capt H D Cathcart, 6 months ; and Surgn-Maj J Davies 3 months

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements and appointments are sanctioned
Mr A R Raitt, First Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Comet, to be Actg Comr of that Vessel, as a temporary measure, from the 29th January 1875, vice Mr Powell, tranferred to the Quangtung.

Mr J Nelson, Gunner of H M's steam Vessel Comet, to be Acting First Officer from the 29th Jany 1875, vice Mr Raitt, promoted.

P Corria, Gr Mr of H M's Steam Vessel Comet, to be Acting Gunner from the 29th Jany 1875, vice Mr Nelson, promoted.

Capt W J Powell, Comdg H M's Steam Vessel "Comet," returning to the Presidency with one Native servant, was provided the former with a first class passage, and the latter a deck passage, messing, &c., from Bagdad to Busrah, on board the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Dijleh, from 29th Jany 1875.

Mr Charles Powell, Journ yman Sailmaker is promoted to Master Sailmaker of the Dock Master's Department on Rupee one hundred and thirty per mensem, as a temporary measure and until further orders, from 1st March 1875, vice Mr Green, discharged.

Mr R H Esson, Inspector, Indian Troop Department, to be Official Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer from the 9th March 1875, vice Lieut Morland, proceed on one month's privilege leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G R C Westropp, A-st Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence from the 11th inst, to rejoin.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Pegg to be Actg Supt of the Dhulaikote Jail during the absence of Mr H H Duggan, on until furth r orders.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Gov r in Council is pleased to a-point Mr H V S FitzGerald to act as Justice of the Peace within and for the terri ories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Col G C Evezard, Cantonment Mag at Poona, is allowed privilege l-ave of absence for three months.

Maj A T Spens to act as Cantonment Mag at Poona during the absence on privilege leave of Col G C Evezard, or until further orders.

Maj Spens is also appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872 within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Poona.

Mr H V S FitzGerald, Acting third class Depy Collr in the District of Haidrabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr C J Mayhew, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to his duty in April next.

Mr R Cordeaux Actg Judge and Sessions Judge at Kurrachee, is allowed privilege leave for 85 days from 3rd May next.

Mr Cor eaux will, on his being relieved at Kurrachee by Col Widdicombe, act as Ast Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara un il further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Johnston to be Second Asst Collr of Tanna, vice Mr J Nugent, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr of Sholapur.

Mr W F Sinclair to be Supernumerary Asst C llr of Ahmadnagar and to act as Second Asst Collr of Ahmadnagar during the abs nce on privilege leave of Mr W W Loch, or until further orders.

Mr I Dracup, Hunur Depy Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the beginning of the next month.

Mr Hewett, Asst Conservator of Forests, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st April 1875.

The appointment of Mr H E Jacomb to act as Collr and Mag of Sholapur is cancelled, and he is appointed to act as Depy Comm r of Customs and Opium until the return of Mr G Norman, or until further orders.

Mr A L Plunkett, appointed *Vide* Govt Notification dated 17th March 1875, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th idem to act as Depy Comm r of Customs and Opium during the absence of Mr J N Grant, is to revert to his appointment of Asst Accountant General.

Asst Surgn Shamsheram V Kantak, in charge Dispensary, Godra Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from date of departure after the 9th April 1875, his duties during his absence being performed by Apothecary Rhodes, No 43.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Gov r in Council has been pleased to grant His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr H A Douglas, Bishop of Bom ay leave of absence to proceed to Europe for one year, on medical certificate

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After
United Kingdom.....	April 5 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M. after packet.
China	„ 12 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday .....April	3 Saturday .....May	1

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for all the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

On every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Cutwar, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Ratnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa and Cawar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

TIGHE—March 25th, at Mozar, the wife of Major Tighe, 54th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—WOODFORD—March 23rd, at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Crawford Bromehead, Captain A. R. Wilkinson, Bengal Infantry, to Florence, eldest daughter of C. Osmond Woodford, M.D., F.R.C.S.

DEATH.

PENNITZ—March 26th, at Calcutta, Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. C. T. Pennitz, of Cholera.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

PATRONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay. | The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble A. Rogers. | Colonel Field, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.

COLLECTOR OF SATTARA :—President of Committee.

HEAD MASTER :

MR. E. E. GOODE,

Some time Head Master of the Surat High School and of the Poona College.

THIS SCHOOL is established to afford a liberal education to the sons of Europeans. The nominal standard is that of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. In the case of boys who are to be sent to England, the course of instruction will be found such as to prepare them for the Public Schools and Universities at home.

The climate of Panchgunny is without a rival

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BANGALORE NEWS.

BANGALORE, 1st April.

It is rumoured that one Wing of the 45th Regiment goes to Madras to relieve the 39th Regiment which is going to Burmah. General Borton left yesterday for the hills. The Honorable R. A. Dalyell arrived yesterday and assumed charge of the Chief Commissioner's office. Mr. Gordon leaves for England on Saturday, the Volunteer Officers entertain him at-dinner this evening. The Madras Government have sanctioned the building of the new Arsenal. Showers of rain fell to-day, the weather is getting cool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, 1st April.

It is stated, in anticipation of complications in Burmah, that the 32nd Pioneers at Umballa have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Thayetmyo.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Delhi to-day and will be in Lahore to-morrow. The Delhi Durbar has been the means of adding a lac of Rupees to the coffers of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

It is stated that the Viceroy and the Hon'ble Miss Baring were so pleased with the exhibition of industrial products at Delhi that they gave orders to exhibitors amounting to fifty thousand Rupees.

The Maharaja' of Jeypore passed through Allahabad by special train this morning. Sir Dinkur Rao also passed through by the ordinary train. Messrs Jardine and Melvill are expected to pass through for Simla to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVENUE.

LONDON, 1st April.

The Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1875, amounts to £74,500,000 or half a million over the Estimate.

The Liberal Candidate has been elected at Bridport.

OBITUARY—Sir John Cheape and Colonel A. J Nixon.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 31st March.

The Prussian Government has requested the Bishop of Breslan to resign his see.

The Prussian Bishops are holding a Conference at Fulda.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 1st April.

The s. s. Hindoostan with outward Indian Mails left for Bombay at nine o'clock this morning.

The s. s. Khedive left for Galle and Calcutta at one o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, 31st March, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet,

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92¾

5 do. French Rente 1872..... 102½

Bar Silver 57½

Arrivals—Pelayo, Tri King.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1st April, 4-10 P.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 1st April, 3-40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Sunda, from China, arrived.

COLONEL PHAYRE.

It is understood that, during the absence on six months' leave of Brigadier General Gell, who goes home next month, Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., will be appointed to the command of the garrison of Bombay.

The ship Sandringham, Captain Boyd, which arrived here on the 31st March, reports having spoken the following vessels bound to Bombay :—On the 4th March the ships MicMac and the Ashgrove—both in 0° 40' South latitude and 72° 44' East longitude. On the 23rd January the French ship Regale, from Cardiff, in latitude 38° 53' South, and longitude 5° 4' East. The Sandringham reports very light winds up the Coasts.

Mr. Lock, at present Sheriff of Madras, and who has held a multiplicity of public offices in Madras, has been compelled from ill-health to seek rest and go to England at once. Mr. Coleman is likely to succeed him.

The official account of Sir Douglas Forsyth's last mission to Kashgar will shortly be published. The printers and book-binders are only waiting for Mr. Trotter's maps. To naturalists the information supplied by the lamented Dr. Stoliczka will be the chief feature of the report.

The *Indian Mirror* makes the following announcement:—The *Indian Observer*, we understand, has become the property of Mr. Robert Knight, Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, the Editor of the *Indian Economist*, and principal shareholder in both the Calcutta and Bombay *Indian Statesman*.

The *Rangoon Times* informs us that the King of Burmah's pecuniary necessities had been relieved to the extent of a *lakh* of rupees by the combined generosity of a Jew and a Eurasian merchant; for the consideration of interest, to be well and truly paid to them, at and after the rate of four *per cent. per mensem*, or forty-eight *per cent. per annum*.

The Victoria Co-operative Society at Madras was to commence work on Tuesday last. The Society is supported by a large number of respectable shareholders, and the situation of its store-rooms and place of business in a portion of the premises of the General Market, Madras, will be found very convenient by the heads of households who, it is believed, will find it more advantageous to themselves to have dealings with the Society than with bazaar-men.

A chance is offered to some of the unemployed youths of the Calcutta University, who have passed the First Arts Examination, for employment as army-schoolmasters with nine regiments of the Bengal cavalry, and seventeen native infantry regiments. Pension, free clothing and quarters, furlough, leave, &c., under the military regulations, are to be allowed to the schoolmasters. Applications for employment are to be sent to the Superintendent, Native Army Schools, at Ambala.

Intelligence from Camp Nisa shows that the Naga savages have given Colonel Nuttall's force some trouble. Evidently they had arranged for a combined resistance; but unfortunately for the sepoys, tired of the tame campaigning of the last three or four months their courage failed them more or less completely when it came to the tug of war. At Senua no resistance was offered. But it is said that the villagers had constructed three strong stockades and prepared a number of traps and pitfalls. For the rest the force seems to have been occupied up till Monday last, in scouring the jungles, and setting villages on fire.

His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior arrived at Poona on Wednesday afternoon by special Train from Bombay, accompanied by his retinue. He was received at the Railway Station by Baron H. De Larpent, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. The 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry furnished a Guard of Honor consisting of fifty Rank and File, under the command of a British and a Native Officer with Band and Colours. On His Highness's arrival the Guard of Honor saluted and the Band played The Royal Artillery at Kirkee fired a salute of nineteen guns when the train arrived at the Railway Station there.

Mr. Parkes has arrived on the scene of his future labours at Madras, and money having been placed at the immediate disposal of the Madras Government, no delay will take place in proceeding with the harbour works. Of course, it will be some considerable time before the works can be proceeded with on a grand scale, for special appliances will be required that cannot be collected at once; but the curved approaches to the piers can be gone on with immediately. There will, no doubt, be some kind of ceremony at "cutting the first sod," or rather digging up the first spadeful of sand. The harbour is to consist of two piers, and we (*Madras Times*) think it would be a graceful acknowledgement of Lord Hobart's exertions in the matter were one of them to be called "the Hobart Pier." Perhaps the other might be called "Prince's Pier" in commemoration of a visit we are all looking forward to with interest.

We see from the irrigation report for the North Western Provinces for the year 1873-74 that the gross revenue of the department was Rs. 26,61,470, being about three and a half lakhs in excess of the collections of the preceding year, and higher than those of any previous year except 1868-69, when the season was exceptional. The net revenue was Rs. 14,10,980, or 4·73 per cent. on the capital Rs. 3,03,68,121, which has been expended upon works in operation, besides which a further sum of Rs. 5,91,499 was derived from the enhancement of land-revenue due to the operation of the canals, thus raising the percentage on capital to 6·71. The profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges for canals in operation by Rs. 5,39,863. The area irrigated was 1,049,374 acres against 940,586 acres in 1872-73; the average water-rate Rs. 2·32 per acre. The Agra irrigation works have, we see, been definitively abandoned after an outlay of Rs. 2,21,970 had been incurred on them.

In proof of his appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, as Madras Member of the Legislative Council of India, the Viceroy has appointed him to act as Chief Commissioner of Mysore during the absence of Sir Richard Meade, who is to act for Sir Lewis Pelly, as Agent for the Governor-General at Baroda. This is the first instance, remarks the *Madras Mail*, of a Madras Civilian being placed at the head of the Mysore Administration. Sir Richard Meade, was preceded by Mr. L. Bowring, C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, and the latter gentleman was preceded by General Sir Mark Cubbon, who was appointed in 1834 when the late Raja was deprived of the administration of the State. Lord Northbrook in making this selection has paid a high compliment to Mr. Dalyell, and has risen superior to the influences around him which cannot but have favoured the appointment of a Bengal official. Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., the Judicial Commissioner is at the present time, the only Bengal official in the Commission, besides Sir Richard Meade. Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Madras Civil Service, is the Secretary, two Bombay Civilians are Assistant Commissioners specially employed, and a Bombay Staff Corps officer is officiating as Deputy Commissioner. The Madras Staff Corps has supplied nearly the whole of the remaining European officers in the Commission. Mr Dalyell's temporary absence in Mysore will leave the Hon'ble David Arbuthnot to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

The following statement, taken from the *Poona Observer*, requires confirmation. If true a remedy is justly due to the unfortunate ryot:—We understand that twelve acres of land situated in the village of Avendie Booree near Patus talookha, Bheemthurree of the Poona Collectorate, were sold for three rupees and ten annas per acre. It appears that this land was assessed for fourteen rupees and eight annas, out of which the sum of rupees ten and annas fourteen was paid, and rupees three and annas ten were due on account; but when this amount became due, the person in whose possession the land was by a deed of mortgage had proceeded to Tulligaum to attend the Moonsiff's Court in a Civil suit, and on his return found to his great surprise that the Cookurnee and the Patell of the village had sold the land in question for the above-mentioned trifling sum of rupees three and annas ten by public auction. This piece of land has been mortgaged by the rightful owner to a cultivator, for the sum of rupees three hundred. We are at a loss to understand why this land, of black soil too, was allowed to be sold for such a trifling sum and we should like to know who confirmed the sale. The land in Bheemthurree and Malapoor-dar or the Cookurnee may have a right to attach the land and recover the assessment due to the Sircar thereon, but then it should have been sold at a reasonable price.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET FOR 1875-76.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Memo. on the Provincial Budget of 1875-76 :—

The estimated receipts for the year 1875-76, exclusive of the opening balance, amount to Rs. 1,11,67,876, and the estimated ordinary expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,10,45,540, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,336. A further expenditure of Rs. 4,80,000 has been sanctioned on account of the High Court Buildings, Bombay, and the Revenue and Judicial Buildings in this Presidency, as also of Rs. 1,17,961 under other heads of the Budget including a large sum on account of petty constructions and repairs rendered necessary owing to the recent heavy floods in Scinde: Rs. 90,000 have also been granted to the Bombay Municipality as Government aid towards the cost of the Police of the city. These additional items will be appropriately noticed under their respective heads treated of below. The result in the aggregate is a total expenditure, under all the heads of the Provincial Services, of Rs. 1,17,33,501 for 1875-76, which is more than the receipts by Rs. 5,65,625. This excess is met from the balance, which at the end of 1874-75 is estimated to be Rs. 7,04,625, and which is thus reduced to Rs. 10,39,000 at the close of 1875-76.

The following explanations are offered in comparing the estimates of 1875-76 with those of the year preceding it :—

RECEIPTS.

Imperial Allotment.—The amount of this allotment for 1875-76 is Rs. 97,91,957, which is more than the allotment of the preceding year by Rs 21,517. This increase is due to grants made on account of certain petty heads of charges, transferred to the Provincial Services from the Imperial.

Jails.—The receipts under this head amount to Rs. 2,62,280, which show an increase over the estimated receipts of the preceding year of Rs. 4,660—larger receipts having been estimated from the sale proceeds of Jail manufactures.

Registration.—The receipts under this head are estimated at Rs. 2,68,708, which is less than the estimates of the preceding year by Rs. 22,272. This result is attributed to the operation of the new fee table introduced on 1st August 1874, which, while raising the registration fees in the classes where the value or consideration is of largest amount, has reduced the copying charges by one-half, and has also lowered by one-half the registration fee on documents, the value or consideration of which does not exceed Rs. 50.

Police.—The details of the sub-heads under Police show there is an increase under some of Rs. 56 369 against a decrease under the others of Rs. 60,078, giving a difference of Rs. 3,769, which represents the decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in the total estimated Police receipts of the year 1875-76. These increases and decreases are, however, nominal, as they are due to the transfer of some receipts from one sub-head to another, and to smaller payments expected from Municipalities, &c., on account of the Police supplied to them.

Education.—The receipts under this head are estimated to be Rs. 2 14,183, being more than those of the preceding year by Rs. 21,255, which is due to the increase expected in the amount of fees levied in schools, to the transfer from Local Funds of the balance of the fee fund of higher class schools, and to the profit expected on the working of the Central Book Depot.

Medical.—The estimates under this head amount to Rs. 81,130, showing an increase, over the estimates of the previous year, of Rs. 42,563, which is due to the increase expected in the receipts from college fees, and also to the contribution of Rs. 36,000 by the Bombay Municipality for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Printing.—The estimated receipts under this head amount to Rs. 31,364, showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 9,513, which is due to increases expected under all the sub-heads. It is believed that the recent amalgamation of the Educational Press in Scinde with the Press of the Commissioner in Scinde will raise the receipts still higher.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—The receipts under the several items composing this head are estimated to be Rs. 43,294, being an increase over the estimates of the preceding year of Rs. 20,814. This difference is mainly due to the "Receipts on account of Model Farms," which were transferred to the Provincial Services in 1874-75, being now for the first time budgetted for.

Allotments from Local Funds.—A receipt of Rs. 2,000 is expected to be realized under this head after the Leper Hospital at Ratnagherry is opened.

Public Works.—The receipts under this head, Rs. 59,060, only slightly vary from those estimated for the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 870.

EXPENDITURE.

Refunds.—Under this head Rs. 2 959 are estimated, based on the average expenditure of the past two years, and exceed the estimate of the preceding year by Rs. 1,727.

Jails.—The estimated expenditure under this head amounts to Rs. 876,805, including a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for tools and plant for the Central Jail. There is a saving, amounting to Rs. 62,471, estimated under almost all of the sub-heads, except "District Jails," the increase under which almost wholly absorbs the saving; and owing to the transfer from 1874-75 to the Provincial Services of "Charges on account of prisoners under trial at the Presidency," which are now for the first time budgetted as Provincial, there is a net increase under "Jails" of Rs. 3,669. The increase under "District Jails" is mainly due to increase of expenditure expected on account of rations in consequence of the transfer of the Nera, Aden, and Rajkote Jails to the Provincial Service, and to the increase of expenditure for the purchase of raw materials, which is, however, compensated for by the increase estimated in the receipts from the sale proceeds of Jail manufactures.

Registration.—The estimated expenditure under this head is Re. 2,41,108, being less than the estimate of the preceding year by Rs 20,665, which is due to the recent arrangement by which the inspection of stamps in the Mofussil is entrusted to the Registration Department, in consequence of which one-third of the cost of the inspecting establishment is now debited to the Stamp Department.

Police.—The expenditure under this head is Rs. 40,18,765, being less than that estimated in the preceding year by Rs. 39,906, which is due to smaller expenditure on account of Police supplied to Municipalities. An additional grant of Rs. 26,986 has also been sanctioned on account of "Petty Construction and Repairs" of Police Lines in the Presidency proper, as also for Police Stations in Scinde, which have been damaged by the recent heavy floods. The total estimated expenditure thus amounts to Rs. 40,44 751, which gives an increase over that of the last year of Rs. 13,320. In addition to this, a grant of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned for 1875-76, to the Bombay Municipality, towards defraying the cost of the City Police.

Education.—The expenditure estimated under this head is Rs. 10,63 804, showing a decrease over the previous year of Rs 35,710, which is due to smaller estimates under "Government Colleges" on account of salaries, and to the special provision made in the Budget of 1874-75 on account of Major Candy's English and Marathi Dictionary. An additional grant of Rs. 33,500 has, however, been sanctioned under "Grants-in-aid for School Buildings," which raises the total estimated expenditure under "Education" to Rs. 10,97 304, which is only less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,210.

Medical.—The estimated expenditure under this head is Rs. 9,15,477, which shows an increase over the estimates of the previous year of Rs. 23,956. An additional grant of Rs. 39,480 has also been sanctioned under this head, raising the total expenditure to be Rs. 1,54,957, which shows an increase over the previous year of Rs. 63,436. This increase is due to the charges on account of the covenanted Medical Officers of the European General Goculdas Tejpal Hospital previously debited by mistake to Imperial Services, and other charges in consequence of the opening of the latter, as also to general increases in salary on account of promotions.

Printing.—The estimated expenditure under this head is Rs. 2,26,556, showing a decrease, as compared with the estimates of the preceding year of Rs. 17,272 which is mainly due to decrease in expenditure under "The Central Press," It is believed that the amalgamation of the Educational Press in Scinde with the Press of the Commissioner in Scinde will further conduce towards decrease in expenditure.

"Marine," "Minor Establishments" "Office-rent, Rates and Taxes"—These expenditure under these heads is estimated to be Rs. 6 266, Rs. 1,61,060 (Including Rs 600 subsequently sanctioned for the Government Central Museum) and Rs. 1,93,898 respectively, which shows a slight increase over the previous year, and does not require any explanation.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure of Rs. 72,798 (including Rs 512 sanctioned for furniture, &c, for traveller's bungalows, Foreign States,) is estimated under this head, giving a decrease over the previous year of Rs. 31,674, which is due to the transfer to the Imperial Services, of charges other than Bawaree allowance to Civil Servants, formerly included under the head "Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ," to a general decrease under the head "Charitable Donations," and to a smaller provision on account of cost of books and publications.

Allotment to Local Funds—The Budget estimate under this head is Rs 3,78 855, and is in excess of that for the previous year by Rs 13,000, which is due to additional allotments on account of Vernacular Schools.

Public Works—The ordinary grant to the Public Works Department is Rs. 28,00,000, being the same as the ordinary grant of the preceding year. The provisional "Petty Construction and Repairs" of Rs. 66 701, which is in excess of the preceding year by Rs. 24 759, and is due to the expenditure which has been sanctioned in connection with the village chowrees. On account, however, of the anticipated balance from the ordinary and special grants to the Public Works Department for 1874-75, on account of repairs urgently required for the Revenue and Judicial buildings in this Presidency which have been deferred from year to year, and on account of the Bombay High Court buildings, an additional special grant of Rs. 4,80,000 has been made to the Public Works Department and under "Petty Construction and Repairs" also a special provision of Rs. 15,483 has been made, chiefly on account of Tappedars' debts in Scinde, which have been damaged by the recent heavy floods in that province. Further applications for special grants on account of repairs to Tuppedars' debts are yet being received, but the expenditure up to this time, provided for under the head of Public Works amounts to Rs. 23,62,184.

By order,
E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1875.

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF MALABAR.

(*Indian Evangelical Review.*)

The Christians of St. Thomas and their Liturgies. By Rev G. B. Howard, B.A. J. H. & J. Parker: 1864.

(2.) Life of Dionysius, the Great, Metropolitan of Travancore, and its people. By Rev. S. Mateer. Snow and Co.: 1871.

(3.) Missionary Enterprise in the East, with especial reference to the Syrian Christians of Malabar, and to the results of modern Missions. By Rev. R. Collins, M.A., H.S. King and Co.: 1873.

(4.) Recollections of Light in a Dark Land—The Syrian Church of Malabar. By Rev. T. Whitehouse, M.A. W. Brown and Co.: 1873.

Since the celebrated visit of Dr. Claudius Buchanan to the Syrian Christians of Malabar, previous to which almost nothing was known in England of this ancient Oriental Church, and which forms quite an era in its history, various works have from time to time been prepared to supply information respecting the manners and customs, and especially the religious sentiments and practices of these interesting people, and the light that has been put forth for their enlightenment and reformation. A great amount of information has been collected and communicated to the public by the English missionaries, but this is scattered in numerous publications, missionary periodicals and reports, and is, therefore, difficult of access besides being rather journalistic and fugitive in character. More carefully prepared publications, however, increasingly full and on the whole, we may add, increasingly accurate, have issued from the press, so that a full catalogue of the literature relating to the history and condition of the Syrian Church in Malabar is now a somewhat extensive one.

Here is a numerous Christian community discovered, we might almost say, at the commencement of the present century in two small heathen kingdoms in South India, still preserving copies of the word of God in pure and primitive manuscripts, and retaining the form at least of Godliness, still, in some measure at least, a witness for God and a light in the surrounding heathen darkness. How was this Church established? What is the precise historic value of the tradition that the Apostle Thomas preached in India and founded the Christian Church in Malabar? If he did, how are his converts *Syrian* Christians? What is the proportion of Syrian and of Indian blood in the present race? From what castes were the native Indian converts drawn? At what times in particular, and by whose preaching or other influence, were they brought to the profession of Christianity? What has been the internal history of the Syrian Church—the history of vital religion among the people? Have any distinguished or devoted preachers been raised up, or any special "times of blessing" in all these centuries been vouchsafed from the presence of the Lord? Is it credible that this Church was free from serious error and superstition before the advent of the Portuguese, or were they not in all probability more or less affected like their fellow-Christians at Antioch and the Oriental churches in general with superstition? What is the present character and tendency of the influence exerted for good or for evil by their connection with Antioch? and what course on the part of missionary societies and the native and British Governments would best aid the reform and improvement of the Syrian Church?

A brief description of the people and their churches given in *The Land of Charity* (p. 250) may be quoted for the benefit of any of our readers at a distance who may have heard but little of this interesting people:—

"The Syrian Christians are generally respectable in appearance and dress, and are comparatively fair in complexion. Many are engaged in trading and agricultural pursuits, and some are possessed of much wealth. Their houses are often spacious and good, with neat wood carvings and other decorations in the Malabar style. On the whole they are intelligent, and display considerable intellectual activity as well as commercial industry and capacity. Several of their number occupy good positions as English teachers, astronomers, lawyers, and clerks."

"The Syrian churches are solid, ancient-looking structures, long and narrow, with gable ends surmounted by the cross, forming large, conspicuous objects in comparison with the native dwelling houses near which they stand. The high walls are often supported by plain, sloping buttresses; the windows are small and few, and the roofs tiled. One peculiarity is that the external roof of the chancel is higher than the nave, instead of being lower, as with us. The inner ceiling of the chancel, however, is decidedly lower. Porch, pillars, pilasters, and other architectural ornaments in brick and plaster, adorn the fronts. Attached to or surrounding the central edifice are open sheds, cook-houses, and other buildings for the accommodation of the people on festive occasions, or sometimes a small chapel consecrated as an place of burial. In front of the church stands a pedestal on which a handsome stone cross is elevated: the whole being sometimes as much as twenty feet in height. The dark, ill-lighted interior is in general far from cleanly in appearance, possibly as it is permitted that it may present a gratifying air of antiquity. At the western end a wooden gallery, or loft, contains a few simple articles of furniture for the accommodation of the bishop on his visit to the church, and is also used as a music-room. The church bell hangs aside to do honour to the host. Crosses or crucifixes, and sometimes curious paintings of their patron St. George, adorn the walls and chancel. In every church three altars of stone or wood are found—one in the centre of the chancel and the others on either side. The honoured dead are buried in the floor of the church, near the entrance. A lamp is kept burning in front of the altar day and night."

It is a point of considerable interest, rather anti-quarian, however, than practical in its bearing, whether the Apostle Thomas really visited India and preached the Gospel there according to the tradition of this Church. Both Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Collins are rather in favour of accepting the tradition as in the main credible and trustworthy, and urge their grounds for doing so in a very reasonable tone. The former writes (p. 12.):—

"The tradition is doubtless mixed up with absurd fables, but those who have lived amongst the people—knowing how tenaciously they still cling to it, how essentially conservative, and how little given they are to change—will be inclined to inquire whether there be not some foundation stones of truth buried beneath the accumulated rubbish of centuries."

"Surely where *traders* ventured, zeal for Christ and love for souls were powerful enough to carry divinely inspired *apostles*. It was about the middle of the first century that the Apostolic teachers were the busiest as pioneers for the truth, and any new opening by which readier access to a distant country presented itself to their minds was regarded as a providential intimation that they should go thither and preach the Gospel."

"India could not have been such a *terra incognita* to St. Thomas as it was to natives of Western or Southern Europe;—he must have traversed the regions crossed by the *Ancient Overland Route* where the inhabitants must have been as familiar with India, Indian commodities and India news as the ordinary natives of Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria are at the present day."

"Jerome, speaking of the Divine Word in His fulness being present everywhere, says, He 'was *with Thomas in India*, with Peter at Rome, and with Paul in Illyricum.' Hippolytus, a still earlier writer (A. D. 226), states that Thomas preached in Indian country. Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre and contemporary with Eusebius, says:—'It was handed down to them that Thomas preached to the Parthians, Medes and Persians, but died at Calamina in India and was buried there."

The opinions of Nestorius were speedily introduced into Malabar and prevailed more or less till the period of the Portuguese.

"Nestorius," says Mr. Whitehouse, "was a Syrian by birth, and this may account for the Christians of his own race and of the churches under their influence so readily siding with him."

"At the time of the condemnation and deposition of Nestorius the Christians of Malabar were receiving their bishops from Persia through whom the peculiar views of the party would be introduced to India without any resistance on the part of the simple and uninformed natives of the country (A. D. 431.)"

"When the Romanists first came in contact with the Malabar Christians they were still Nestorians praying in their liturgy—to the great horror of the Jesuits—for the Patriarch of Babylon and looking to the same quarter for succession of bishops."

But from 1663, they have been Monophysites or Jacobites in doctrine.

"The probability is that the Malabar Christians in their perplexity applied to two or three quarters (for the assistance of which the Papacy) and that the responsive effort made by the Jacobite Patriarch proved the only successful one, and this led to their becoming quietly incorporated with the party most antagonistic dogmatically to that of Nestorius."

After all, the distinctive tenets of Nestorius were probably never known by the laity or a large proportion even of the clergy, nor at the present moment while the Syrian Church is decidedly Jacobite, is much stress laid, except in the rarest instances, upon these points.

A picture of the religious condition of this people some 60 years ago with many dark lines in it, but we fear only too faithful by is drawn by Col. Munro as quoted by Mr. Whitehouse:—

"The real Syrian Christians on their separation from the Roman Catholics, were exposed to powerful enemies and serious dangers. The Roman Catholics, regarding their secession as an act both of apostacy and rebellion, persecuted them with unrelenting animosity. The princes of the country, seeing their defenceless state, considered them as fit subjects for plunder and insult: they were destitute of religious books, pastors, and instruction: they had lost, in their union with the Jesuits, the purity of religion and morals, and the high spirit by which they were formerly distinguished; and the Dutch, whose policy was marked with perfidy and meanness, abandoned them to their fate. They were exposed to still greater calamities in their conquest of their country by the Rajah of Travancore. The blighting influence of that despotic and merciless Government was felt by them in the most aggravated degree; they were reduced to the lowest state of poverty and depression. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which they have suffered and the disadvantages of their situation, they still retain, however, some of the virtues by which they were formerly distinguished. Among these are mildness and simplicity of character, honesty and industry; their pursuits are confined to agriculture and trade; and, although they have lost the high station and elevated sentiments which they once possessed, yet they are still respected on account of their integrity and rectitude of conduct."

And again respecting their ignorance of Christian truth:—

"The Tanjore missionaries Kohloff and Horst drew up a Memorandum which, as we how unfit, they observe, the Syrian clergy are to be Protestant missionaries. 1. They were then 'split into two sects directly opposite to each other, yet equally receding from the orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church.—Nestorians and Eutychians. They had further become Romanized in many particulars, which militated against the 39 Articles and the Nicene Creed. 2. They were so ignorant that they could not be employed as sub-assistants to the pastor's catechists; and as to their ability to argue so as to demand from others conformity to their persuasion and ritual. 3. Their proper language was Malayalam not Syriac, and they only knew enough of the latter to go through their liturgical services. 4. Through caste pride, the Canaars (!) hardly any intercourse with those of inferior caste, whereby they incapacitated themselves for the propagation of Christianity.' The two missionaries conclude their memorandum with these remarks:—'We hope the above reasons will justify our request, that we may be excused from admitting those Christians to a union of faith with ourselves, and the office of teachers in our orthodox congregations, in violation of our ordination oath.'"

The circumstances which led to his consecration are narrated as follows:—

"The leading Syrian family of Kunankulam being incensed against Mar Athanasius and also defeated in a law suit to establish the claims of Kurillos over the Syrian churches, sent the Travancore who was employed in prosecuting the suit, to Mardin to be consecrated as their bishop in spite of Mar Athanasius; and the arrival of this new Metran has caused much excitement among the Syrians in general, and has given encouragement to the superstitious party. I may mention one fact to illustrate his principles. He has brought with him a piece of a saint's bone and professes thereby to effect certain cures by giving to drink the dust of powdered bone."—*Recollections of Light*, p. 302.

This man heads the reactionary party and receives all who become disaffected towards the Metropolitan. He steadfastly clings to Mariolatry and saint worship as appears from a prayer book which he has issued for the use of his adherents. He cleaves to all the old superstitions and is therefore now popular amongst the "ancient orthodox party." Their principal charge against Mar Athanasius is that he *has abolished prayers for the dead and discouraged the invocation of saints*," and if a bold stand is not made by the adherents of spiritual purity Mar Dionysius and his party may ultimately succeed in doing much harm, as money and vigour to push matters are not wanting on their side.

Here is the secret of the Patriarch's incessant interference, and what a disgraceful state of things does this reveal! To similar effect Mr. Whitehouse writes:—

"The Church of Malabar—unfortunately for herself some will think—has ever been in leading strings. She has never had accorded to her that complete organisation, and asserted for herself that full measure of independence and self-government which were her just right. To preserve anything approaching to a regular succession of duly authorized bishops, she has always had to be under obligations to foreigners, which has kept her weak and low, and sometimes left her without any one having the power to ordain ministers for a very considerable period. We fear it has been along part of the policy of the Western Church dignitaries to keep her there dependent, in order to add to their own wealth or maintain their own dignity and influence. The Indian bishopric of Malankara has too often been used to augment the pecuniary resources of the Romish hold or reward the services of some of their more immediate and always needy staff of church officials. And thus leaning on man rather than on God in whom alone is 'righteousness and strength' this Church has to her sorrow, found man but a bruised reed; and during the present century her state of dependence on a foreign power—we fear venal and corrupt—has been a constant source of internal discord, weakness and decay."

It will be seen from preceding remarks that the connection with the Patriarch (or Catholicos of Mardin rather) began according to Mr. Whitehouse only in 1663 and is thus of comparatively recent origin. "Is it not then evident that it is quite as competent for the local authorities of the Malabar Church in free council to disconnect themselves again from this Patriarch as it was for them two hundred years ago to join his communion?" And instructive article in the *Hindoo Church Missionary Record* for November last, which reaches us as we write, and from which we have quoted busily occupied for centuries in endeavouring to bring the whole body of these Oriental Christians into obedience to the Papacy; and where they had not succeeded in effecting a permanent alliance, *they have left behind them the Romish leaven of the mediæval doctrine, which has been silently doing its work* among an ignorant and oppressed community, strangely isolated from the rest of Christendom."—*Lingerings of light*, p. 116.

In all the four volumes before us, a sketch of the operations of the Church Missionary Society, is given, but that written by Mr. Whitehouse enters more into detail. Here come in the difficult problems that require solution in connexion with missions to corrupt Christian communities;—the ecclesiastical relations of churches, true ordination and consecration, and the consequences of defects in these, and especially the line of apostolic succession and the sacredness of ancient liturgies, all important in the eyes of those who believe such things as Mr. Howard does.

The Church Missionary Society entered upon this work with the sole view of aiding in the reform of an ancient sister church, not to proselytize, and with the hope that the Syrian Church might become a mighty power for good amongst the heathen around—a hope with which every heart that loves the Saviour must sympathize. But after some time they found it no easy task to move a dead church in the state in which we have seen the Syrian Church then was, and from 1838 the Mission was conducted on the principle of leaving, receiving into communion with the Church of England those clergy and laity who were convinced of the errors of Antioch and of Rome, and gathering in the heathen also. The separation of the Church Missionary Society both at the commencement of the Mission and since it took its present position is, as might be expected, variously discussed from the different points of view of our authors. Mr Whitehouse defends chiefly and in the most appreciative spirit the prudence, the Christian moderation and affection of the missionaries, and the good results which have undeniably appeared from their devoted labours. 'Mr. Collins freely criticises their early policy, but in no unfair or unfriendly spirit, regarding it, however, as over-timid and defective as to the bold and unshrinking declaration of evangelical truth. While Mr. Howard, from the opposite stand-point, severely animadverts on their mode of operations as too bold, in fact, as unwarranted "interference." He speaks of the refusal of the Syrian Metran at the time of the rupture to work with the missionary society as a "deplorable quarrel," hints at "the tone of the proceedings at Cottayam," "the little disposition on the part of the missionaries, to enter into the feelings of the native Christians, or to make any allowance for their habit of thought and the customs which they have received from their forefathers,"—"alas," he exclaims, "they appear to have aimed at nothing less than an entire assimilation of the ritual of the Church to their own peculiar standards," (an odd subject of regret to a clergyman of the same church to which the missionaries belong!) and he mourns over "the lamentable spectacle of this new schism" in the use by several Syrian clergy of a liturgy expurgated from Romanism, and from what Mr. Howard himself is compelled to acknowledge to be "heresy." Where and to what extent *would* Mr. Howard allow liberty of conscience to clergymen to cast off the bonds of superstition imposed upon them by ancient authority, and contrary to the word of God, and the salvation of the souls committed to their "care?"

It is in fact evident from the testimony of these writers and of all who are acquainted with the present state of the Syrian Church and with the efforts of missionaries amongst them, that at length, within the last 10 or 15 years, these efforts have told extensively.

"The preaching of the missionaries," says Mr. Collins, "the example of a pure ritual, the lives and teachings of the native clergy and other agents, increased education, and above all, the dissemination of the word of God in the vernacular, have moved the Syrian Church to the centre. A reforming party is growing up, already so far developed as to be known by that distinctive title, who are beginning to read their liturgy in Malayalam, refuse to acknowledge the validity of prayers for the dead or worship the Virgin Mary and saints, and to engage in other superstitious observances that have long polluted their religion They are found chiefly in the southern districts, where, of all places, the missionaries, Messrs. Peet and Hawksworth never gave any quarter to Syrianism. Thus it would seem that the very opposite of the methods at first pursued, in the management of the Mission to the Syrians, is gradually producing the very results then so earnestly desired."

To the same effect, Mr. Whitehouse quotes reliable testimonies:—

"There are hopeful signs of an awakening (writes the Rev. K. Kuruvilla in 1866) among the Syrians in this part of the country. *Our church seems as a pattern to them in many things.* At one place the people maintain a Scripture reader who goes to preach in the neighbouring churches in turn. They hold meetings on Sunday afternoon for the instruction in the Word of God and prayers. They now seem to pay a greater attention to the observance of the Sabbath. *Our church with its agency institutions and religious publications may be said to be the centre whence light is diffused around to enlighten those who grope in the darkness of ignorance and unbelief.*"

The weighty testimony of Bishop Cotton is also quoted by the same writer as follows:—

"I may perhaps be allowed to mention some of the practical aspects by which through the grace of God's Holy spirit, the Church of England has flourished and acquired much influence among the people and by which doubtless the Syrian Church through the same all-powerful guidance, will recover its primitive importance and purity. The *first* is the example of high principle, blameless living, unselfish devotion to Christ's flocks, and laborious activity on the part of all who exercise spiritual authority; the *next* is the circulation of the Holy Bible among the people, and their intelligent acquaintance with its contents; the *third* is the diffusion of education, both theological and secular, among the clergy, including, of course, the careful preparation of candidates for holy orders; the *fourth* is preaching; the *fifth* is the use of the liturgy, or the celebration of Divine service in the vernacular language of the people."

While there is thus much to encourage the Christian mind in the present aspect of things in the institutions of the Syrian Christian Church, we cannot forget the lamentable party disputes which appear to have prevailed from a very early period, and which sprang principally, we hesitate not to say, from their ultra ritualistic views, their connection with Antioch and the lust of dominion in the Church of God on the part of ambitious clergy. How much evil arose from trifling dissensions as to the regularity and canonical legality of consecrations and ordinations on their favourite principles of tradition and apostolical succession is evident from the narratives before us. Sad that men will quarrel so bitterly about the externals of the kingdom of God, while righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost are allowed to die out and disappear!

At present there are two principal parties in the Syrian Church headed respectively by Mar Athanasius and Mar Dionysius.

Mar Athanasius, of whom a good portrait is presented in Mr. Collins' book, was the nephew of the distinguished reformer, Abraham Malpan of Maramana, and was educated in connection with the Mission. He went with the approval of his uncle and with letters of commendation from several of the Syrian churches to the Patriarch at Mardin, where he was consecrated and returned to Malabar in 1844. His early education led him to encourage education and reform in the Church, and in the use of the vernacular in public worship. For some time he was not well received by the churches opposed to change, by whose intrigues another Metran, Mar Kurilos Joyakim, was sent in 1846 to supersede Athanasius and oppose all measures of reform. This man was a bitter opponent of Gospel truth, but never made much way amongst the people, and died very recently in obscurity. Another foreigner, Mar Athanasius Stephen, was sent in 1848, who also refused to acknowledge the validity of prayers for the dead or worship the Virgin Mary and saints, and to engage in other superstitious observances that have long polluted their religion They are found chiefly in the southern districts, where, of all places, the missionaries, Messrs. Peet and Hawksworth never gave any quarter to Syrianism. Thus it would seem that the very opposite of the methods at first pursued, in the management

been speedily undeceived. Twenty boys, with 18 women and girls, some of the tenderest age, many marked with the lash of that fearful instrument the hoorbaich, which had been relentlessly applied by the merchants when the poor worn-out victims flagged in their endeavours to toil over the heavy sand—were living witnesses of the brutalities which had been enacted. Some had their cheeks scarred with the knife to brand them as the property of a particular owner. We were informed by the officer charge that when the wretched captives found that they were free and their masters prisoners in the hands of the soldiers, some of them, showing their torn feet and flayed sides to the captured rascals, cursed them for all the cruelties they had perpetrated, and could with difficulty be restrained by the guard from retaliating on their former persecutors. "The retaliation will come soon enough, for all the slave dealers will be shot," said an old Arab Captain, in reply to my inquiry as to what punishment awaited them. "The Viceroy's orders are very strict in this particular."

I hope that in the instance just mentioned they will not be allowed to remain a dead letter, and the merchants be permitted, after a few week' imprisonment, to return to their old vocation with more experience how to evade detection, for it is only by stern repressive measures that this disgrace to humanity can ever be effaced in Egypt. The slaves, it appears, were originally seized near the Bahr Gazelle River and brought to Khartoum. Here they were detained some time for a few of them could speak Arabic, and had only recently been bought by the merchants we were fortunate enough to fall in with in exchange for wares brought from Suakin. The slaves would afterwards have been re-shipped to Jedda and Suez, where the different parties say could have fetched would be about dollars 50, and some especially, the better looking of the girls, a great deal more, so the absolute loss to the trader is above £1,000. He and his companions made some resistance to the soldiers on being arrested, but as their shots flred over their heads were scowed them and they surrendered. The chief merchant then offered a large sum to the officer in command if he would allow them to escape, but fortunately the official proved himself capable of resisting the temptation. Whether the slaves will finally be much benefited is another question, for the women will be given as wives to the Egyptian soldiers and the boys enlisted in the army, such being the fate that invariably awaits all persons taken from traders in human flesh.

JOHN MITCHEL'S TRIAL AND ESCAPE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

In 1854 Mr. Mitchel published at New York a work to which, in the lecture read for him last Friday night, he made the following allusion. In reference to his "escape," Mr. Mitchel said:—"The events passed more than a quarter of a century ago, and the only narrative of all the details is that which I have given myself in a journal which I kept at the time. That journal, however, was published in America, and its circulation was prevented in this country by the interference of Dublin Castle, so that probably not one in forty of those now present ever saw it." Probably people in England have in general had still less chance of making acquaintance with this characteristic production, some extracts from which may be of interest just now. Its title, even, is stupendous: "Jail Journal; or, Five Years in British Prisons, commenced on board the *Shearwater* steamer in Dublin Bay, continued on Spike Island on board the *Scourge* War steamer; on board the *Dromedary* hulk, Bermuda; on board the *Neptune* convict-ship, at Pernambuco; at the Cape of Good Hope (during the anti-convict rebellion), at Van Diemen's Land, at Sydney, at Tahiti, at San Francisco, at Grey-Town, and concluded at No. 3 Pier, North River, New York."

In his introductory chapter Mr. Mitchel states the case against England:—"For not one instant did the warfare cease upon farming Celts;" "No carnage could be so cruel as the famine;" and so on, leading up to and professing to justify his own policy. This Policy he defines very candidly: "Sedition, treason, were openly preached and enforced; and the *United Irishman* was established specifically as an organ of revolution." But the measure taken by the Government to encounter the open war which Mr. Mitchel proclaimed in his newspaper seems to him infamous. The Act passed to make it "felony" punishable by transportation to incite men, by "open and advised speaking, printing, or publishing," to levy war against the Queen, or deprive her of her title, was, Mr. Mitchel complains, enacted "with a special view to crush the *United Irishman*, and to destroy its editor." Mr. Mitchel's notion of waging war on the Government is peculiar; he is to preach as much treason as he likes, and to be liable for no effective punishment. Lord Clarendon might have asked,

Si rixa est, uhi tu pulsas ego vapulo tantum.

Mr. Mitchel says that he knew the Government was bent on crushing him, and that he provoked its action with the idea that if the Whig Ministry by not packing the jury, they, "breaking through Whig maxims," would be defeated in their prosecution; and if they did "pack," that the furious disaffection which the *United Irishman* was stimulating to the point of insurrection" would be exasperated, and the revolution" ripened. Mr. Mitchel's account of the "packing" of his jury was in substance given to the House of Commons by Mr. Martin the other night, and need not be here repeated. But when we read what was the duty that Mr. Mitchel expected from Irish juries will perhaps more clearly understand what he means by "packing:" it is "in all political prosecutions at the suit of the Queen of England *to find all persons not guilty.*" Convicted, Mr. Mitchel confesses that he hoped and counselled that the mob of Dublin would have taken up arms to rescue him. "I believed that if the city of Dublin permitted any Irishman to be put on board a convict ship under such circumstances, the British Government would have fear from their resentment or their patriotism afterwards." But the unconvicted patriots—naturally, perhaps—differed from their unlucker fellow-labourer. They wished "to hide their time." "Their decision was wrong," writes Mr. Mitchel, "and as I firmly believe fatal." But Mr. Mitchel's head was still full of the February revolution in Paris, and he thought that the triumph of Lamartine might have been re-enacted in the Irish capital.

He was treated throughout, both at Bermuda and at the Cape, not as an ordinary convict, but as a person to be restrained, and he was never for an instant grateful for the indulgence. On his final removal to Tasmania he was allowed a ticket-of-leave; he gave his word not to attempt escape while holding it, and having brought over his family from Ireland, he settled down on a comfortable farm in a "matchless climate" at Bothwell. But while he was living with his life on parole among his household gods, he was surprised by a visit from "Pat Smyth," as he calls him, now the member for Westmeath, but then "commissioned by the Irish Directory in New York to procure the escape" of Mr. Smith O'Brien or Mr. Mitchel, or some other of the political prisoners. He had come to Hobart Town "with abundant means to secure a ship for San Francisco, and to provide for rescuing us," says Mr. Mitchel, "out of the hands of the police magistrate, after withdrawing the parole in due form." Mr. Smyth, it seems, had found it convenient to leave Ireland after "trying, like the rest, to kindle an insurrection that would not burn," and thenceforward had been a wanderer in America, "making off like, by precarious methods in New York, editing a newspaper in Pittsburg, agitating in the *New York Sun* the Nicaragua Railroad question, and trying to rile up the American mind against England thereupon; in short, discharging, like Reilly (Thomas Devin Reilly, editor of the *Democratic Review*), all the duties and functions and a true rebel and refugee." Mr. Smyth's plan for the "rescue" of Mr. Mitchel, since Mr. Smith O'Brien preremptorily declined to be so "rescued," was of the greatest simplicity. "By the prudent employment of some money," writes Mr. Mitchel, "Mr. Smyth (Mr. Smyth) has made sure that there will not be more than the ordinary guard of constables present." The two friends, therefore, resolved to pay their "formal visit" to the police magistrate's office, "*with revolvers in our pockets; and if necessary*, take our chance for a ship afterwards." The significance of these words will be appreciated from the following narrative, which Mr. Mitchel quoted last week in his lecture at York, as the account of the manner in which he abides Mr. Mitchel calls the allegation that he broke his parole a ruffianly charge. Here is the account in his own words of what he actually did, published by himself twenty years ago in New York, and now again avouched by him to be true.

Mr. Smyth and he, having provided themselves with good horses, rode up to the office of Mr. Davis, the police magistrate:

"We dismounted. I walked in first through the little garden, and into the court, through the door, which opened into a hall or passage and thence into the court room, where I found his worship sitting as usual. Near him sat Robinson, the police clerk. "Mr. Davis." I said, "here is a copy of a note which I have just despatched to the governor. I have thought it necessary to give you a copy." The note was as follows:—"To the Lieutenant-Governor. "Bothwell, June 8, 1853.

"Sir,—I hereby resign the ticket-of-leave, and withdraw my parole. I shall forth with present myself before the police magistrate at Bothwell, at his office, show him a copy of this note, and offer myself to be taken into custody.—Your obedient servant,

"JOHN MITCHEL."

Mr. Davis took the note; it was open. "Do you wish me," he said, "to read it?" Certainly. It was for that I brought it. He glanced over the note, and then looked at me. That instant Nicaragua *came in and planted himself by my side.* His worship and his clerk both seemed somewhat discomposed at this, for they knew the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* very well, as also his errand from New York. I have no doubt that Mr. Davis thought I had a crowd outside; there is no other way of accounting for his irresolution. Then I said, "You see the purport of that note, Sir, it is short and plain; it resigns the thing called 'ticket-of-leave,' and revokes my promise which bound me so long as I held that thing." Still he made no move, and gave no order. So I repeated my explanation:—"You observe, Sir, that my parole is now at end from this moment, and I came here to be taken into custody pursuant to that note." All this while there was a constable in the adjoining room, besides the police clerk, and the guard at the door; yet still his worship made no move. "Now, good morning, sir" I said, putting on my hat. *The hand of Nicaragua was playing with the handle of his revolver in his coat. I had a ponderous riding-whip in my hand, besides pistols in my breast-pocket.* The moment I said good morning, Mr. Davis shouted, No, no; stay here. Rainsford, constable! The police clerk sat at his desk looking into vacancy. We walked out together through the hall. The constable in the district constable's office, who generally acts as his clerk now ran out, and, on being desired to stop us, followed us through the court and out into the street, but without coming very near. At the little gate leading out of the court into the street we expected to find the man on guard on the alert between us and our horses, but this poor constable, though he heard the magistrate's orders and the commotion did not move. He was holding two horses, one with each hand, and looked on in amazement while we passed and jumped into our saddles. We concluded that we have done enough, and that there was no reason to wait any longer; therefore

We gave the bridal rein a shake;
Said adieu for evermore my dear—
And adieu for evermore.

Mr. Davis and two constables, rushing one against the other, with bare heads and loud outcries; grinning residents of Bothwell on the pathway, who knew the meaning of the performance in a moment, and who, being recommended to stop us in the Queen's name, exaggerated the grin into a laugh; some small boys at a corner standing at our horses as they galloped by, and offering "three to one on the white one." This is my last impression of Bothwell on the banks of the Tasmanian Clyde.

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